UNDP

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
CAMBODIA

IPF:(1992-96) $105 314 000
(CMB/92/006) - Area Development Programme

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| Date of approval by the AC:[1] | 27 January 1993 | |
| Expected duration: | 18 months | |
| Lead Government Authority: | The Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC) | |
| Proposed executing agency: | UNDP/OPS | |
| Government implementing agencies: | UNDP/OPS/CARERE, Community Organizations, District and Provincial Administrations, NGOs | |
| Overall Programme: | $31 830 000 | |
| Proposed UNDP contribution: | $ 4 969 000 | Source of funds: IPF |
| Third-party cost sharing: | $ 2 065 200 | Source of funds: Netherlands and Finland |
| Total UNDP budget: | $ 7 034 600 | |
| AOS on IPF contribution: | $ 293 200 | Agency: UNDP/OPS |
| AOS on Third-party cost sharing: | $ 229 700 | Agency: UNDP/OPS |
| Total AOS: | $ 522 900 | Agency: UNDP/OPS |

## Project background

Cambodia has suffered from internal conflict for nearly two decades, during which it has been economically devastated and internationally isolated. Today, it is one of the poorest countries of the world, with low grade infrastructure, utilities, and public services. In its predominantly (subsistence) agricultural economy, the majority of population lives in poverty in rural areas, largely inaccessible and lacking minimum facilities and services. Women constitute 66 percent of the adult population which has an unusually high proportion of female-headed households. The administrative structures are institutionally very weak and lack human and financial resources. There are severe budgetary constraints; and inflation is running high. Prolonged internal conflict has left dangerous mines in most areas, resulting in loss of lives and limbs on almost a daily basis. For most of the last two decades, NGOs have been the main source of hard-currency external support and they have been active in many sectors and levels of the economy.

The Paris Peace Agreement of October 1991 has set in motion the process of national reconciliation, rehabilitation and election of a new government. By end 1992, over 200,000 out of 370,000 Cambodians living for a decade in the border camps in Thailand have been repatriated to Cambodia and are being resettled. More than 180,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and over 200,000 (to be demobilised) combatants of various parties are to be

[1] **This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.**

resettled.

To ensure harmonious reintegration and national reconciliation, a special UNDP-le inter-agency mission developed a Rural Integration Strategy (RIS) in February 1992. The RIS calls for "Quick Impact Projects" (QIPs) for activities of an immediate and medium-term nature to be undertaken to provide support to the rural communities, also stressing that pilot models should be tested for further replication in the entire country. QIPs are to be developed in close collaboration with local authorities, UNHCR, UNICEF, NGOs and bilateral donors. In response to a request from the President of the SNC to the UN system to provide urgent humanitarian and training assistance to Cambodia, UNDP approved two large-scale umbrella projects in September 1991.

## Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) establish a mechanism to identify, implement and coordinate reintegration activities; (b) reintegrate returnees through the rehabilitation of essential infrastructure (secondary and tertiary roads), increased agriculture and food production output, increased employment and income generation opportunities, improved quality of educational services, improved quality of health care, improved quality of water supply and sanitation facilities; and (c) develop and apply a methodology for area-based community development.

Project activities will include: (a) establishing the participation of beneficiary communities to ensure ownership and sustainability; (b) interlinking all priorities and addressing them in a multisectoral area-based development approach; and (c) meeting the needs of UNHCR and WFP for the repatriation process.

## Inputs

UNDP will provide one deputy programme manager (12 workmonths); one senior programme manager (18 workmonths); one health specialist (18 workmonths); one logistics officer (18 workmonths); three PSUs coordinators (18 workmonths); two agronomists (18 workmonths); two water engineers (18 workmonths); two community development officers (18 workmonths); two income generation specialists (18 workmonths); three administration cum finance assistants (18 workmonths); two UNVs (12 workmonths); subcontracts for area development 'activities'; expendable and non-expendable equipment for the functioning of the JTMU and PSUs as well as to support multi-sectoral reintegration activities; and miscellaneous costs.

Finland will provide for telecommunication and water equipment (US$ 318,189) while the Japanese Trust Fund to UNV-Geneva will provide the services of six UNVs for 12 workmonths each (US$ 180,000). The EEC will provide the services of the ADP manager for 24 workmonths (US$ 360,000); and Norway will provide a team of deminers (US$ 2 million). Parallel funding for about $ 1 million has also be committed by UNHCR for QIPs to be implemented by the CARERE Team. The European Community, UNHCR, some bilaterals and NGOs are committing over $ 16 million for similar activities in the target areas under the CARERE coordination mechanism.

## Financial data

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| Personnel | 2 653 400 |
| Subcontract | 3 159 400 |
| Training | 20 000 |
| Equipment | 1 035 000 |
| Miscellaneous | 166 800 |
| Total | 7 034 600 |

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